

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

*Kindly rewrite Claims 1-8 as follows, in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121:*

1. (Currently Amended) A method for producing an L-amino acid comprising
  - a) culturing a microorganism having an ability to produce an L-amino acid in a medium, whereby said L-amino acid accumulates in the medium, and
    - b) collecting said L-amino acid from the medium,

wherein said microorganism is a methanol-utilizing bacterium having the Entner-Doudoroff pathway and is modified so that 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase activity and/or 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate aldolase activity are/is enhanced as compared to a wild-type bacterium, and said L-amino acid is selected from L-amino acids produced by a biosynthetic pathway which utilizes pyruvic acid as an intermediate, wherein said 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase activity is enhanced by
      - A) increasing a copy number of a gene coding for 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase as compared to a wild-type bacterium, or
      - B) modifying an expression regulatory sequence replacing the native promoter of said gene with a stronger promoter so that expression of the gene is enhanced in said bacterium as compared to a wild-type bacterium, and
- wherein said 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate aldolase activity is enhanced by
  - C) increasing a copy number of a gene coding for 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate aldolase as compared to a wild-type bacterium, or
  - D) replacing the native promoter modifying an expression regulatory sequence of said gene with a stronger promoter so that expression of the gene is enhanced in said bacterium as compared to a wild-type bacterium.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said methanol-utilizing bacterium comprises a bacterium belonging to the genus *Methylophilus*.

3. (Cancelled).
4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said L-amino acid is selected from the group consisting of L-lysine, L-leucine, L-isoleucine and L-valine.
5. (Withdrawn) A methanol-utilizing bacterium having the Entner-Doudoroff pathway, whereby said bacterium is modified so that 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase activity and/or 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate aldolase activity are/is enhanced, and has an ability to produce an L-amino acid via a biosynthetic pathway which utilizes pyruvic acid as an intermediate.
6. (Currently Amended) A method for producing an L-amino acid which is a product of a biosynthetic pathway which utilizes pyruvic acid as an intermediate comprising
  - a) culturing a methanol-utilizing bacterium having the Entner-Doudoroff pathway in a medium, wherein said bacterium has the ability to secrete an L-amino acid into a medium,
  - b) collecting said L-amino acid from the medium,  
wherein said bacterium is modified to enhance 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase activity and/or 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate aldolase activity, as compared to a wild-type bacterium,  
wherein said 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase activity is enhanced by
    - A) increasing a copy number of a gene coding for 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase as compared to a wild-type bacterium, or
    - B) replacing the native promoter modifying an expression regulatory sequence of said gene with a stronger promoter so that expression of the gene is enhanced in said bacterium as compared to a wild-type bacterium,

and

wherein said 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate aldolase activity is enhanced by

- C) increasing a copy number of a gene coding for 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate aldolase as compared to a wild-type bacterium, or
- D) replacing the native promoter modifying an expression regulatory sequence of said gene with a stronger promoter so that expression of the gene is enhanced in said bacterium as compared to a wild-type bacterium.

7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 6, wherein said methanol-utilizing bacterium comprises a bacterium belonging to the genus *Methylophilus*.

8. (Previously presented) The method of claim 6, wherein said L-amino acid is selected from the group consisting of L-lysine, L-leucine, L-isoleucine and L-valine.